NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

HIGHLY NTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON. Revelations as to the New

SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD

Tariff Bill.

VETO MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

A Disputacious Contest in the House on

Personal Matters. Mike Walsh's Citizenship Contested.

DREADFUL OUTRASES AT POTTSVILLE.

Horrid Murders in Massachusetts. &c., &c., &c.

THE NEW TARRES OF WASHINGTON.
THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS—THE BIG
AND LITTLE ORGANS OUT OF TUNE, ETC. Washington, June 19, 1854.

The last number of the Union, in alluding to our des-

patch of the 14th, giving a synopsis of the bill which the Committee of Ways and Means have directed their chairto report for a modification of the tariff, says:-

The attempt of the Washington correspondent of the New York Herann to place the Committee of Ways and Means in a heatile attitude to the administration is apparent enough. We speak of what we know when we say that this effort must fall far short of its object; for the Committee of Ways and Means are on the best possible terms with the administration of President Pierce, including the Treasury Department, and any effort to produce a different feeling will result in extreme failure and defeat.

table truths, or the organ of the administration would not be at such trouble to imagine we desired to place the littee in a hostile attitude to its patrons, then to turn prophet, and assure the public our "effort" would result in "extreme failure and defeat." What we said

was:—
It was evident in the discussions in the committee that the administration had shifted ground, and were desirous that no action should be taken, so as to leave an accumulated surplus in the treasury; but some of the members of the committee were determined that the administration should stand square up to their own recommenations, and that the matter should be presented to the House, so that the country would be able to judge what sincerity there is in the cry of economy which Mr. Guthrie harped upon in his report. It is believed the chairman of the committee (Mr. Houston) is sincere, and that he will not connect to play second fiddle to the other and of the avenue. Our opinion is, that the bill stands no chance of passing this session. Its introduction will probably kick up a very pretty excitement.

The Union declares it "speaks what it knows" when

The Union declares it "speaks what it knows" when it asserts that the committee are on the best terms with nistration, including the treasury. This may or may not be true, but we assert what we know when we state that our information is of the highest character; that gentlemen in the Committee of Ways and Means, who, from their personal relations to the administration, are regarded not only by the committee, but by the of the Treasury Department, threw cold water upon very occasion upon the effort to decide upon any meaure for a reduction of the tariff at this time. We have a high respect for these gentlemen, and do not desire to contradict our statements, thus specifically made, we will give the names, not only of these gentle men, but also other facts which will prove beyond all doubt that Mr. Houston's honest determination has caused him to be regarded with anything but amicable feelings in certain quarters. The evening organ of the administration has already attempted to depreciate

Without C wiring to be understood in any way as enersing the n crits of the bill, we reiterate, that but for the determined exertions of Mr. Houston and some other embers, the subject would have been allowed to slumber in committee; and whilst the Secretary of the Trea sury would have received the credit of being exceedingly as to lower the tariff, the committee would have anxious to lower the tariff, the committee would hav been held responsible for its inattention to the recom ion of the Treasury Department. Meantime the surplus revenue would continue to increase, notwith standing the apparent exertions of the administration.

nstrated that the administration is not desirous, at this time, of encompassing any measure which will reduce the revenue.

wise and impolitic in the extreme, at this juncture, to war is raging, and our relations with Spain and Mexico are in an unsettled condition, it is no time to experiment upon the revenue. But we desire there should be no ealments in the matter. Let it be known that the ad rous of carrying out Mr. Guthrie's recommendations, unde at the commencement of the session. And let it also be understood that Mr. Houston's determination to hold the administration responsible for this failure to ef-fect a reduction of the tariff has created a feeling towards him which is anything but friendly.

There is not the slightest indication the House will oncur in the Senate resolution for a recess, notwith nanding the assertion of the associated press reporter. Frem present appearances, there is more probability that an adjournment sine die will take place about the

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.

Also one from the Navy Department in relation to the establishment of a National Armory, near the coal fields

CLAIM FOR INVENTION OF A BATTERING RAM. vial of a citizen of New York, claiming to be the inventor of a battering ram of most tremendous force, thirteen of

Mr. Fisst, (whig) of New York, presented the memo-sial of the Common Council of New York, against the re-goal of the existing law relating to the assay office in that city.

was passed.

BRIDGES ON THE POTOMAC.

Mr. BRIGGES (dem.) of Indiana, offered a resolution directing inquiry by the Committee on the District of Columbia, relative to selecting new sites for bridges on the Potomac river. Adopted.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

On motion of Mr. MALLORY, (dem.) of Fla., the Senate took up the bill reorganizing the Navy Department.

Mr. MALLORY moved a substitute for the bill, which was agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time, and its passage was postposed till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Dorutas, (dem.) of Ill., the bill tanging the time for the annual meeting of Congress too the first Monday in December to the first Monday in October, was taken up

Mr. Houston's services in connection with the bill, and we have seen no attempt made by the Union to notice and correct the injustice. of the administration will rally to its support

If the committee are enabled to report, then all this We think, under all the circumstances, it would be un-

INDIAN TREATY RATIFIED .- THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—THE NAVY BILL.

The Senate to day in executive session ratified a Minne

ota Indian treaty regarding a transfer of land.

Mr. Mallory will press his naval bill in the Senate to

The Chair presented a communication from the Inte for Department relative to the removal of the Florida

lawyers, and both these occupations were very busy in October.

Mr. Douglas said the object of the bill was to equalize the sessions of Congress, instead of having one session nine months and the other three, as at present.

Mr. CLAYTON, (whig) of Del., advocated the bill.

Mr. MASON, (dem.) of Va., op posed if. He thought its practical effect would be to prolong "abort" sessions.

Mr. Douglas said he had another bill establishing the rule that both houses shall be long sessions, adjourning in May.

Mr. HAYARD, (dem.) of Del., said, all efforts to shorten the sessions of Congress would prove fruitless unless per diem compensation was abolished and an annual salary fixed for members. It had been clearly shown that Congress could do as much business in a three months session as in nine months.

The bill was then postponed, and

The Vertond insame land the session as in the months.

Mr Szwand said—Coogress has passed a bill by which
ten millions of acres of the public domsin are granted to
the several States with unquestioned equality, on condition that they shall accept the same and sell the lands at
not less than one dollar per acre, and safely invest the
gross proceeds and forever apply the interest thereon to
the maintenance of their indigent insane inhabitants.
This bill is a contribution made from a peculiar national
resource, at a time when the treasury is overflowing, to
the States. It is made at the suggestion and, it is not
stating the case too arongly to say, through the unsided, unpaid, and purely disinterested influence of an
American woman, who, while all other members of society have been seeking how to advance their own fortunes
and bappiness, or the prosperity and greatness of their
country, has conscurated the rife to the relief of the
remover of the seeking how to advance their own fortunes
and bappiness, or the prosperity and greatness of their
country, has conscurated the rife to the relief of the
remover of the seeking how to advance their own fortunes
and bappiness, or the prosperity and great to
common humanity. The purpose of legislation sufficiently great
to arrest attention that has met with universal approbation throughout the country iduring the present session. It is the one only purpose of legislation sufficiently great
to arrest attention that has met with universal approbation when the measure is singled out from among
all others to be bailed and defeated by an Executive veto. Such, however, is the fact. The bill
has been returned by the President with only the
president when the measure is aingled out from among
all others to be bailed and defeated by an Executive that it is now our constitutional duty to consider. I
shall confine myself to the considering the previous discustion from the returned by the President with the fact.

The little previous discussion has exhausted the subject, so far as all other objections which the previous

to usurpation of entire control over commerce and navigation within the States? Congress distributes seeds and treatises on agriculture. Is that equivalent to an usurpation of jurisdiction over agriculture throughout the States? Congress discriminates by bounties, draw theke and duties, as discriminates by bounties, draw theke and duties, as discriminates by bounties, draw theke and duties, as discriminates by bounties, draw theke and those great national interests? Congress prescribes regulations for the militia, and furnishes to the States arms, ammunition and ordance for the equipment and exercise of the militia. Is that equivalent to an usurpation of the entire support, control and direction of the arms oppose of the States? I call your attention next, str. to the fact that this message presents unfairly the relative structures and characters of the federal Union and of the States. Indeers Union is the executive of the States, and not they of the Federal Union and of the States. The Gravillone is the executive of the States, and not they of the Federal Union and again he says that the independent and sovereign States united themselves for certain specified objects and purposes, and for these only, threthy implying that the States are still entirely sovereign, while the federal Union and purposes, and for these only, threthy implying that the states were creatures of the States. Both are Ecologist that the States were creatures of the States. Both are Ecologist that the States were creatures of the States. Both are Ecologist that the States were creatures of the States. Both are Ecologist that the States were creatures of the States. Both are Ecologist that the States were creatured that the States were created that the States of the States and the States of th

entrmous premiums, and the creditor who complains of
this bill may at once receive payment in full. Secondly,
that pledge was never understood to prohibit judicious appropriations of the public domain, and the objection, if
good against this bill, annuis all the laws by which we
have given homesteads to the survivors of all our ware,
as well as those by means of which we have procured
capitalists to cover with a network of railways the broad
region which stretches from the base of the Allegbany
mountains to the Miscissippi river. The President ex.
presses deep concern that this contribution by the federal government to the States should impair their vigor
and independence, but it is not easy to see how a contribution which they are at liberty to reject, and which they
are to apply to a necessary and to a proper purpose of
government, in entire independence of the federal government, can wound their self respect, or deprive
them of any of their attributes of sovereignty.
The President, moreover, is deeply affected with an apprehension that if the policy of this bill should be pursued its noble purposes would be defeated, and the fountains of charity within the States would be dried up.
The President must not needlessly afflict himself in this
wise or the score of humanity. Experience is against
his fears. Every community that has received from the
federal territory or property military bounties or pensions, is at least as brave and as patriotic as it was
before. Every community that has received from the
federal territory or property military bounties or pensions, is at least as brave and as patriotic as it was
before. Every community that has received from the
federal territory or proments, are more enterprising
than before every community that has received from the
federal territory or proments, are more enterprising
than before every community that has received from
the cardy days of the republic, there was a school
of a latitucinarian construction of the pony
for the provide of the federal postponed.

A VESSELS REGISTER GRANTED.

Mr. BENJAMIN. (dem.) of La., reported a bill granting a register to the Russian built brig Amelia, by the name of Abby Francis. Passed.

PENSION AGENTS ACCOUNTS.

The bill for making provision for paying all persons who, since 1836, have acted as agents for paying pensions, and prescribing a manner for the settlement of their accounts hereafter, was then taken up.

Mr. TOOMES, (whig) of Go., objected to the bill, because it would leave all deposit banks who paid pensions to set up claims.

mr. Hunker moved to lay it on the table. Agreed to. MLIS PASSED.

The bill granting a pension to Urban Stull passed.

Ten House bills relating to Territories received, taken

ap, and referred.

After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned. House of Representatives

Washington, June 19, 1854.
FERSONAL EXPLANATIONS—THE TENNISSEE DELEGATION. planation some time ago, when he addressed the House on the Nebraska bill. He thought proper to allude to the Bell) in reply to his colleague, who had attacked the author of the bill as a Presidential aspirant. What he

morning Edition—Tuesday, June 20, 1854.

Intuity about the coundary lines believes the country of the country o

I pronounce this untrue.

Mr. Churchweit.—I said such men as Giddings, and per-

heard me mention in my speech olddings and Campbell. Did not abelitionists and free soilers congratulate you on your speech?

Mr CULIOM—I am glad you ask the question. I have seen it charged in the Union newspaper. I boldly amnounce, if abelitionists and free soilers congratulated me I do not know it to this day. But men from the South congratulated me; gentlemen from Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia. (Laughter.) Several members endeavored to raise points to terminate these proceedings, but they were overruled.

Mr. TAYLER, of Tens. having been called on, said his recollection was identical with Mr. Cullom's.

Mr. CAMPBELL—These things in the printed speech are not true.

Mr. CRUBCHWELL—Point them out.

Mr. CRUBCHWELL—The allegation that I and Mr. Giddings congratulated Mr. Cullom is not correct. The same as to Mr. Smith of New York. I studiously and purposely avoided even bringing my face towards Mr. Cullom when he delivered his speech, believing that an effort would be made to put my distinguished friend in a false position at home.

Mr. CHURCHWELL—The direct point raised is that I did not use Mr. Camptell's name in my speech. I have been informed by a colleague (Mr. Smith) that he heard me. I cannot be mistaken as to the subscription to Mr. Cullom's speech. I find the names of Messrs. Sumner, Sew and ond there of a like stamp, on the list.

Mr. CHULOM—My speech had a much larger circulation at the South than the North.

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Mr. CHULOM—My speech had a much larger circulation see the gentlement of a like stamp with Mr. Campbell did congratulate my colleague; and I am well

sentiments he uttered
Mr. CULIOM—I require proof of the fact that free soilers and abolitionists congratulated me. I know of none.
Mr. CHURCHWELL—I point to the gentleman from New Mr. Sace (whig)—I have ever been a whig of the Hen ry Clay stamp, and one of those who supported him is the Philadelphia Convention till Gen. Taylor was nomi-nated.

Mr. Churchwell—I ask my colleague whether Messrs.
Mattesen and Morgan did not congratulate him?
Mr. Childe—I don't know.
Mr. MATTESON—I was in Utica at the time. (Laughter.)
Mr. Churchwell—Well, then, nobody congratulated
him. (Renewed laughter.)
Mr. Hours, (dem) of N. Y., amid the confusion, rose
to a question of order, wishing to know whether it was
proper for any gentleman to poll the members of the
House?

Mr. Churchelled by at least one man. I do
how the free man. I have at last ascertained that my
celles was congratulated by at least one to the
abolitonists, but have ever been a whig of the Henry
Clay stamp. (Laughter.)
Mr. Churchelled by at least one man. I do
holy gaw was congratulated by at least one man. I do
holy gaw but the gentleman from Illinois (free soiler)
compressibilities (whig) of Ill.—I have ever been a whig

Mr. Churchelled him.

constituted him.

Mr. Washeren, (whig) of III.—I have ever been a whig of the Henry Clay school, and was in the convention that nominated him.

Mr. Smrin, (dem) of Tenn., baving been called on by Mr. Churchwell, said he heard his colleague mention the name of Mr. Campbell at the close of a sentence, having sat by him at the time.

Some additional cross firing took place, when the personal expanations terminated.

Some additional cross firing took place, when the personal expanations terminated.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION—IS MIKE WAISH AN AMERICAN?

Mr. STANTON, (dem.) of Ky., stated that on Saturday he received a memorial from George W. Isaacs and others, with reference to contesting the right of Mr. Walsh to his seat, stating that Walsh is an alien, and asking for some order of the House by which that fact may be substantiated. The memorial is accompanied by a letter written by John Griffin to the Speaker of the House, and who desires it to be laid before this body. Mr. Griffin states that he is a signer of the memorial, and brands Mr. Ewing, a member of the Committee on Elections, with being a traitor and a coward, in suppressing the first memorial.

Mr. Orr, (dem.) of S. C.—I object to the reading of any document which reflects on a member.

Mr. Ewing, (whig) of Ky.—I ask that the letter be read.

The confusion was so great that several gentlemen exclaimed loudly that they could not hear a word.

Mr. ORR, with deference to Mr. Ewing, with trew his objection.

Mr. Franton. (dem.) of Ky., did not care about the letter being read. It reflected in unlear language on both Mr. Walsh and the Committee off Elections.

Cries of "Read it." "Lat's have it."

Mr. Hunt, (dem.) of Lat.—It will show the temper in the committee of the House, and the

which the comment of the forms and the paper as a matter of paper as a matter of just manie to the forms. Mr. Wal has body as the committee I wish to omit that part about Mr. Wal-h, who is about I. The letter from John Griffin was then read.

The writer from John Griffin was then read.

The writer says that Mr. Eveng has played the traitor and coward, in stiffing the control of the first memorial from, the country; that Was his acutient of Queen Vistoria, the country; that Was his acutient of Queen Vistoria, the control of the first memorial from, the country; that Was his acutient of Queen Vistoria, the land of Burke, Sheridar and others, compared with whom Greece and Rome Part no superiors, lackson never was ashaned of his Irish blood, but Walsh is. The writer says he was genong the voters who sent the vagabond to Congress, believing him to be an American by birth. He did not think any man was so base as grister of his brits and baptism. He noticed the Wash has recorded his name in the blue book as an american, when he is a subject of Queen Victoria, and says that Messra. Ewing and Stanton, of Kentucky, have thrown the mantle of protection over Walsh.

Mr. Staaron, after reading the letter, said—The not or rifers to a former memorial which was sent to Mr. Evin and the manie of protection over Walsh.

Mr. Staaron, after reading the letter, said—The not or rifers to a former memorial which was sent to Mr. Evin and the manie of protection over Walsh.

Mr. Staaron, after reading the letter, said—The not or rifers to a former memorial which was sent to Mr. Evin and the memorial was the was sent to Mr. Evin and the fact of the training of the subject. Subsequently another memorial was transmitted by one of the parties or things two affidavits—one stating that he once met Walsh, and in convectation Walsh asial has well not exhaustile to the subject to be foreign birth to fill that office. Grant the fill that office is the subject of the memorial to with the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the

** TITALIFF BILL.

Mr. Housron, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill reducing and modifying the revenue, and

E Mr. Houston, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill reducing and modifying the revenue, and for other purposes.

Mr. Robbus made a minority report.

Both were ordered to be printed and were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The House suspended the rules by 115 against 57, in order for Mr. Hilyer to introduce a bill fixing the time for the meeting of Congress on the first Monday in November, instead of the first Monday in December.

During the debate, Messrs. Hamilton, Barkadale of Miss. and Jones of La., objected to the bill. The time would interfere with elections in their respective States, the time being fixed by their constitutions.

Mr. Barly called attention to the fact that by the constitution of the States the time place and manner of holding elections for members of the House are prescribed by the Legislatures of the respective States, and not by the constitutional conventions.

Mr. LEGIERE moved that the bill be tabled. Negatived, 71 against 104.

Several ineffectual effects were then made to amend

Mr. LETCHER INSTEAL OF A COURT OF THE OWN AND A COURT OF THE MR. Several ineffectual efforts were then made to amend the bill, which finally passed, and then the House ad-

Ontrages at Pottsville, Pa.

THE CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT IRISH AT WAR—
ONE IRISHMAN KILLED AND ANOTHER SHOT—A
WOMAN'S TIROAT CUT—BUM ATTHE BOTTOM OF IT.
POTRIVILE, Pa. June 19, 1855.
In addition to the murder of Mr. Kean, in this city, on
Saturday last, as before reported, we learn that a Protestant Irishman, residing at Westwood, was roused from
his sleep, on Saturday night, by a party of Irish Catholics, who had been drinking. He came to the door, and
was struck with a bludgeon, and killed, and his wife
was maltreated.

"We also learn that, on the same night, on the Catawissa
road, above Tamaqua, a difficulty occured between an
Irishman and his employer. The latter was struck with
a stone, and whilst the Irishman was in the act of repeating the blow, his employer shot him in the arm, to
cripple him. The ball passed through his arm and leg,
but the wound was not serious.

It is also reported that a woman was found near
Tremout, with her throat cut.

All these outrages resulted from rum, and there is a
very great degree of excitement in this city and vicinity.

A Dreadful Tragedy.

A DOUBLE MURDLE SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.

A terrible tragedy occurred at Millville, Mass., last Saturday evening. A man named Alexander Hewitt, being jealous of his wife, assaulted her with intent to kill, when she ran to the house of Mr. Owen Brown, and elaimed his protection. Her husband pursued her, armed with a pistol, and fired twice through the window. Mr. Brown received a ball in his forehead, and died instan ly. Mrs. Hewitt then ran out, and was followed by her husband, who shet her in the back of the head, and then excaped to the woods. On Eunday morning he came in and delivered himself up, but before doing so took a dose of strychnine, and died seen after. Mrs. Hewitt still lives, but cannot long survive. Hewitt was subject to fits of dissipation, and was in liquor during the exactment of this dreadful affair.

Heavy Loss of Jewelry.

Albany, June 19, 1854.

Israel Stein, a peelar of this city, in crossing the Schoharie creek, about sight miles above the village of Schoharie, lost his jewelry box in the stream. It contained \$3,500 worth of property, besides a large sum in promissory notes. The box was lost some time in May last, but up to this time has not been recovered. Mr. S. offers a reward of \$250 for the recovery of the property.

Fatal Railroad Accident. Mr. Wakelee, of Derby, aged twenty years, a firemar on the Naugatuck railroad, was killed this morning, near Seymour. He was thing the locomotive, and fell upon the which the pin at the end of the piston entered his bowels and tore out his intestines. He survived only a few reliables.

The weather to-dar has been very warm and sultry.
At 5 o'clock this evening a refreshing thunder shower passed over the city. The Weather in Boston.

Merine Disasters. MENTINE DISSISTERS

ACCIDENT TO THE SHIP CAPE ROUGE.

NORFOLK, June 19, 1854.

The ship Cape Rouge, from Newport, loaded with rail cad iron, arrived here to-day, with the loss of foretop ast and sails.

THE SKIP CAMILLUS ASSORE. THE SEIT CAMILLUS ASHORE.

CHARLESTON, June 19, 1854.

The ship previously reported ashore at Ocracoke, proves, as was supposed, to be the Camillus, from New York for this port. She is insured in this city.

THE NATIVE AMERICANS.

Their Rise and Progress, and Temperary

The recent successes at local elections of the native Americans, under their new name of Know Nothings, has caused much inquiry with reg. wd to their past history and probable future prosp cots. We have given several articles in the HERALD on this subject, showing the history and effects of this peculiar element in our politics, tending to prove that a party organized on the plan or principles of the native Americans, appealing to the prejudices of nativity, religion, or race, must necessarily be brief in its continuance, and can only be revived by the arrogance and folly of naturalized chizens, instigated by American demagogues seeking office, or imbaed with religious or other fanaticism.

For the further information of the readers of the HERAND, we have taken the trouble to compile, as 'd now present a variety of political statistics, with on own recollections of facts, relative to the nativa Americans as an organized party, showing their votes and operations at the successive elections in which they have participated as a political acciding from their first organization in this city, in 1835, to the election of President Taylor, in 1848. As we stated in a former article, the native American party originated as a distinct political association in this city in the year 1835. It is true that on former occasions there had been a jealousy existing between the naturalized citizens and the native voters of the party opposed to the prevailing democracy-particularly in elections for Aldermen of the city, and Representatives to Congress and the Legislature. The Irish adopted citizens were almost uniformly of the democracy attached to Tammany Hall, and although a few of their leaders such as the late Thomas Addis Emmet, William Sampson, Doctor Macnevin, and Dennis H. Doylewere friends of De Witt Clinton; the Irish voters, led by Aldermen McQueen, John Lozier, Shivers Parker, and other prominent democrats of the bucktail or Tammany Hall school, supported the tickets nominated at Tammany Hall, and opposed De Witt Clinton and his political friends. It is a very common mistake to suppose that the Irish voters generally supported De Witt Clinton at elections-the returns of votes in those times, from the Sixth ward particularly, show the contrary to have been the truth.

In the times of General Jackson's presidency, when the Irish nearly unanimously supported the Jackson democratic tickets, attempts were made to excite the feelings of American voters against them; but the attempt to create a separate organization was considered too hazardous an experiment for the anti Jackson minority party to make, and it was reserved for a mechanic of that party in this city to try the experiment in 1835. Under his auspices a Native American Association was formed, the principal object of which was declared to be the exclusion of persons of foreign birth from office. A small sheet called *The Native American* was published by this association, and a copy of this paper, printed in 1836, we have recently examined. It contains an address from the association to the people of the United States, setting forth the objects and designs of the Native American Association, and showing the abuses which had grown up under the naturalization laws, and the appointments of foreigners to office-appealing to Americans of both political parties to take measures to correct these abuses.

In the autum of 1835, the whigs of this city having been disastronsly defeated at the State election of the year previous, were willing to withdraw from the political field, at the election for members of the Legislature, and for a member of Congress to supply a vacancy. The democratic party were divided on the question respecting the chartering of new banks, and the radicals, or locofocos, made distinct nominations for Congress and Assembly. The native American association seized the opportunity Hall. James Monroe, who had been Alderman o the Third ward, was their candidate for Congress. and Frederick A. Tallmadge, Clarkson Crolius, Jr. Ansen Willis, and others, were on their Assembly tory to the whigs and native Americans, as their united vote polled fell far below the whig vote of the previous year, when Seward, the whig candidate for Governor, received 16,692 votes in the city. The vote for Congress in 1835 was as follows :-

Jas. Monroc, native 8,865

A successful organization of native Americans took place at the same election in Brooklyn, by which a member of the party, John Dikeman, Esq., was elected to the Assembly from Kings county-He had acted with the democratic party, and owed his election to a union of the whigs and native Americans in his favor, thus causing his election to the Assembly over the regular democratic candidate. Thus, the first person elected to office by the native American party was a democrat of the old school. It may be here remarked that it was the early policy of the founders of the Native American ciation to take their candidates for office alternately from both the whig and democratic parties. But as their principal leaders were whigs, it became their evident intention to play into the hands of the whig party, and the whigs insisting upon their adoption of all their candidates by the natives, finally led to the destraction of the original Native American Association after the State election of

In April, 1836, at the charter election, the whice refused to co-operate with the native Americans in the support of a candidate for Mayor of New York. The whigs having nominated Seth Geer, the natives, through the chairman of their association, brought forward Professor Samuel F. B. Morse, one of the inventors of the magnetic telegraph, as their candi-date. Professor Morse had not been known in our polities, but he was said to be a democrat in his feelings, and he was known to be decidedly opposed to the Roman Catholics, and was author of a work attempting to show the intrigues of the Austrian government to promote the propagation of the Roman Catholic religion in the United States. He made but a poor run for the mayoralty. The following was the result of the vote for Mayor :-

Seth Geer, (whig)
Alex. Ming, Jr., (radical)
S. F. B. Morse, (native)

In the Common Council the natives succeeded in securing some influence at this election, having, with the aid of the whigs, elected to that body as Alderman and Assistant of the Thirteenth ward, Ira B. Wheeler and Isaac B. Merritt, and aided in the election of Frederick A. Tallmadge and Charles De Forest in the Eighth ward, and other whigs in various wards, in consequence of which there was an equal number of whigs, including natives and democrats, in both branches of the Common Coun-

About this time the President of the Native American Association, who was a prominent whig me-chanic of this city, visited Philadelphia, for the parpose of effecting a political organization of the same kind in that city: but his efforts at that time were not attended with any very satisfactory results The operations of the democratic party for and